Almeida, R.N., Navarro, D.S., DeAsis, T.S., DeMedeiros, L.A. and Thomas G. (1998). Antidepressant effect of an ethanolic extract of the leaves of *Cissampelos sympodialis* in rat and mice. *J. Ethanopharmacol*., **63**, 247-252.

Aucamp J, Gaspar A, Hara Y, Apostolides Z. (1997). Inhibition of xanthine oxidase by catechins from tea (Camellia sinensis). *Anticancer Research,* **17**(6D), 4381-4385.

Baez, D.H., Quintero, M.N.B., Delos, R.C., Centreras, Q. and Fstrada, J. (1999). Toxicity, antimicrobial activity and detection of xanthones in *Gentianella nevadensis*. *Ciencia*., **7**, 111-117; *Chem*. *Abstr*. (2000) **132**, 313406 m.

Baldessarini, R.J. (1996). Drugs and the treatment of psychiatric disorders. In Goodman and Gilman's The pharmacological basis of therapeutics. (Hardman, J.G., Limbird, L.E. 9th edn.) McGrow Hill, New Delhi, 432-445.

Butterweck, V., Nishibe, S., Sasaki, T. and Uchida, M. (2001). Antidepressant effect of *Apocynum venetum* leaves in a forced swimming test. *Biol. Pharm. Bull*., **24**, 848-851; *Chem*. *Abstr*. (2001) **135**, 267134 h.

Cabrera C., Artacho R., Giménez R., (2006). Beneficial effects of green tea - a review. *J. Am. Coll. Nutr.,* **25**(2), 79–99.

Cabrera C., Giménez R., López M.C., (2003). Determination of tea components with antioxidant activity. *J. Agric. Food Chem.,* **51**(15), 4427-4435.

Castiella, E., Ucelay, M., Lasheras, B., Frechilla, D. and Cenarruzabeitia, E. (1990). Neuropharmacological activity of *Prunus spinosa* stem extract in mice. *Phytother Res*., **4**, 101-105.

Chan E.W.C., Lim Y.Y., Chew Y.L., (2007). Antioxidant activity of *Camellia sinensis* leaves and tea from a lowland plantation in Malaysia. *Food Chemistry*, 102(4), 1214–1222.

Chattopadhyay P., Sesra S.E., Gomes A., Das M., Sur P., Mitra S., Vedasiromoni J.R., (2004). Anti-inflammatory activity of tea (*Camellia sinensis*) root extract. *India Life Sciences*, **74**(15), 1839–1849.

Chung K., Wong T.Y., Wei C., Huang Y., Lin Y., (1998). Tannins and human health: A review. Crit. Rev. *Food Sci. Nutr.,* **38**, 421-464.

Claudia A., Graciela E.F., Rosana F., (2008). Antioxidant Capacity and Total Polyphenol Content of Commercially Available Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) in Argentina**.** *J. Agric. Food Chem.,* **56** (19), 9225–9229.

Committee CTTE (1991). "Zhongguo Chajing." Chu Yu Chin Sa, Taipei, Taiwan.

Dar, A. and Khatoon, S. (1997b). Antidepressant effect of ethanol extract of *Areca catechu* in rodents. *Phytother Res*., **11**, 174-176; *MAPA.* (1997) **19**, 3468.

Dar, A., Khatoon, S., Rahaman, G. and Atta-Ul-rahaman. (1997a). Antidepressant activities of *Areca catechu* fruit extract. *Phytomedicine*, **4**, 41-45; *Chem*. *Abstr*. (1997) **127**, 85914 q.

Della, L.R., Sosa, S., Cerni, L., Tubaro, A. and Bombarderkku, E. (1996). Anti-stress and anti-depressive activity of a Ginseng extract of its fraction and of two ginsionside, After subchronic treatment per os in mice. *Phytomedicine*, **3**, 269; *MAPA*. (1998) **20**, 1483.

Gomes A, Vedasiromoni J.R., Das M., Sharma R.M., Ganguly D.K., (1995). Anti-hyperglycemic effect of black tea (*Camellia sinensis*) in rat. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 45(3), 223–226.

Gramza A. and Korczak Z., (2005), Tea constituents (*Camellia sinensis L.*) as antioxidants in lipid systems. *Trends in Food Sci. & Tech.*, **16**(8), 351–358.

Hasrat, J.A., DeBruyne, T., DeBacker, J.P., Vauquelin, G. and Vlietinck, A.J. (1997). Isoquinoline derivative isolated from the fruit of *Annona muricata* as 5-HTergic 5HT IA receptor agonist in rats, Unexploited antidepressive (lead) Product. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol*., **49**, 1145-1149.

Hoong, D.T.L., Dat, N.T., Minh, L.V., Kang, J.S. and Kim, Y.H. (2002). Monoamine oxidase inhibitor form *Aquilaria agallocha*. *Nat. Prod. Sci*., **8**, 30-33; *MAPA.* (2003) **25**, 3357.

John, F.C., Athina, M. and Irwin, L. (2002). Assessing antidepressant activity in rodents, recent developments and future needs. *Trends in pharmacological sciences*, **23**, 238-245.

Kapadia G.J., Paul B.D., Chung E.B., Ghosh B., Pradhan S.N., (1976). Carcinogenicity of Camellia sinensis (tea) and some tannin-containing folk medicinal herbs administered subcutaneously in rats. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, **57**(1), 207-209.

Komori, T., Fujiwera, R., Tanida, M. and Nomura, J. (1995b). Potential antidepressant effect of lemon odor in rats. *Eur. Neuropsychopharmacol*., **5**, 477-480; *Chem*. *Abstr*. (1996) **124**, 76373 y.

Komori, T., Fujiwera, R., Tanida, M., Nomura, J. and Yokoyama, M.M. (1995a). Effect of citrus fragrance on immune function and depressive state. *NeuroImmunoModulation*, **2**, 174-180; *Chem*. *Abstr*. (1996) **124**, 76329 p.

Lanhers, M.C., Fleurentin, J., Dorfman, P., Misslin, R. and Mortier, E. (1996). Neuropharmacological effect of *Euphobia Hirta* L. *Phytother Res*., **10**, 670-676.

Lee, I. P., Kim, Y. H., Kang, M. H., Roberts, C., Shim, J. S. and Roh, J. K. (1997). Chemopreventive effect of green tea (*Camellia sinensis*) against cigarette smoke-induced mutations (SCE) in humans. *J. Cell. Biochem.*, **67**: 68–75.

Li Yunfeng, Yang, M., Zhao, Y. and Luo, Z. (2000). Neuroprotective effect of Bajitian oligosaccharides on PC 12 cells damaged by corticosterone. *Zhongguo Zhongyao Zazhi*, **25**, 551-554; *Chem*. *Abstr*. (2001) **134**, 361243u.

Liao S., Kao Y.H., Hiipakka R.A., (2001). Green tea: biochemical and biological basis for health benefits. *Vitam. Horm.*, **62**, 1-94.

Lohning, A. and Winterhoff, H. (2000). Neuromitter concentration after three weeks treatment with *Cimicifuga racemosa*. *Phytomedicine*, **7**, 13-18; *MAPA*. (2002) **24**, 0307.

Maity S., Vedasiromoni J.R., Ganguly D.K., (1995). Anti-ulcer effect of the hot water extract of black tea (*Camellia sinensis*). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 46(3), 167–174.

Maity, T.K., Mandal, S.C., Saha, B.P. and Pal, M. (2000). Effect of *Ocimum sanctum* roots extract on swimming performance in mice. *Phytother. Res*., **14**, 120-121.

Maniana R., Anusuyab N., Siddhuraju B.P., Manian S., (2008). The antioxidant activity and free radical scavenging potential of two different solvent extracts of *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntz, *Ficus bengalensis* L. and *Ficus racemosa* L., *Food Chemistry*, 107(3), 1000–1007.

Miller J.M. T., (2001). Anti-cariogenic properties of tea (*Camellia sinensis*). *J. Med. Microbiol*., **50**, 299-302.

Molina, H.M., Tally, A.P. and Martinez, E. (2000). *Agastache maxicana* may produce anxiogenic-like action in the male rat. *Phytomedicine,* **7**, 199-203; *MAPA*. (2001) **23**, 0250.

Mukhtar H., Ahmad N., (2000). Tea polyphenols: Prevention of cancer and optimizing health. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, **71**(6), 1698S-1702S.

Nishibe, S., Sasaki, T., Seo, S. and Butterweck, V. (2002). Antidepressant from *Apocynum* extract containing flavonoid. *US Pat Appl US* 2002. 1 Nov 2002, 5 pp; *Chem. Abstr*. (2002) **137**, 68136 b.

Okello E. J., Savelev S. U., Perry E. K., (2004), In vitro anti-β-secretase and dual anti-cholinesterase activities of *Camellia sinensis* L. (tea) relevant to treatment of dementia. *Phytother. Res.*, **18**, 624–627.

Perez, O.I., Castiella, E., Ucelay, M., Lasheras, B., Frechilla, D. and Cenarruzabeitia, E. (1991). Neuropharmacological activity of *Prunus spinosa* fruit. *Fitotherapia*, **62**, 29-38.

Rang, H.P., Dele, M.M. and Ritter, J.M. (1999). In Pharmacology (4^{th} edn.) Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh London, 550-565.

Sano M., Takahashi Y., Yoshino K., Shimoi K., Nakamura Y., Tomita I., Oguni I., Konomoto H., (1995). Effect of tea (Camellia sinensis L.) on lipid peroxidation in rat liver and kidney: a comparison of green and black tea feeding. *Biological & Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, **18**(7):1006-1008.

Singh, R.K., Nath, G., Goel, R.K. and Bhattacharya, S.K. (1998). Pharmacological action of *Abies pindrow* Royal. *Inaian J. Exp. Biol*., **36**, 187-191.

Singh, S.K., Singh, R., Singh, V.S. and Trivedi, V.P. (2003). Evaluation of antidepressant potential of Ashvagandha (*Withania somnifera* Dunal) and Kapikachu (*Miccu pruriens* L. DC.) herbal drugs combination. 2^{nd} world congress on "Biotechnological development of herbal medicine" NBRI Lucknow , 167-168. *MAPA*. (2003) **25**, 0747.

Sumpio B.E., Cordova A.C., Berke-Schlessel D.W., Qin F., Chen Q.H., (2006). Green tea, the "Asian Paradox", and cardiovascular disease. *J. Am. Coll. Surg.*, **202**, 813-820.

Sur P., Chaudhuri T., Vedasiromoni J. R., Gomes A., Ganguly D. K., (2001). Antiinflammatory and antioxidant property of saponins of tea [*Camellia sinensis* (L) O. Kuntze] root extract. *Phytother. Res.,* **15**, 174–176.

Sur, P., Chaudhuri, T., Vedasiromoni, J.R., Gomes, A., Ganguly, D.K. (2001), Antiinflammatory and antioxidant property of saponins of tea [*Camellia sinensis* (L) O. Kuntze] root extract. *Phytother. Res.,* **15**, 174–176.

Takeda, H., Tsuji, M., Matsumiya, T. and Kubo, M. (2002). Identification of rosmarinic acid as a novel antidepressant substance in leaves of *Perilla frutescens* Britton var acut kudo. *Nippon Shinkei Seishin Yakurigaku Zasshi,* **22**, 15-22; *Chem. Abstr*. (2002) **137**, 332971 m.

Tariq M., Naveed A., Barkat Ali K., (2010). The morphology, characteristics, and medicinal properties of *Camellia sinensis'* tea. *J. Med. Plants Res.,* **4**(19), 2028-2033.

Vadawa, R.K. and Singh, R.H. (1996). A clinical and experimental study on medhya effect of Aindri (*Bacopa monieri* L.). *J. Res. Ayu. Sidd*., **17**, 1-15; *MAPA*. (2000) **22**, 3391.

Vijaya K., Ananthan S., Nalini R., (1995). Antibacterial effect of theaflavin, polyphenon 60 (Camellia sinensis) and Euphorbia hirta on Shigella spp., *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 49(2), 115–118.

Vural, K., Ezer, N., Erol, K. and Sahin, F.P. (1996). Anxiolytic and antidepressant activities of some *Ballota* species. *J. Fac. Pharm. Gazi. Univ*., **13**, 29-32; *Chem. Abstr*. (1996) **125**, 292892 e.

Web – 1, http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs369/en/, Assessed on 10th January, 2013.

Web – 2, http://www.nhs.uk/ipgmedia/national/Royal%20College%20of%20Psychiatrists /Assets / Antidepressants.pdf, Assessed on 10th January, 2013.

Web – 3, http://www.umm.edu/altmed/articles/green-tea-000255.htm. Assessed on 10th January, 2013.

Web – 4, Traditional Benefits Of Chinese Green Tea, http://www.streetdirectory.com / food _ editorials / beverages/teas / traditional _ benefits _ of _ Chinese _ green _ tea.html). Assessed on 10th January, 2013.

William, Z.P. and Leo, E.H. (2001). Antidepressant drugs In Basic and clinical pharmacology (Katzung BG 8th edn.) Lange McGrow Hill, New Delhi, 498-511.

Wu A.H., Yu M.C., (2006). Tea, hormone-related cancers and endogenous hormone levels. *Mol. Nutr. Food Res.*, **50**(2), 160-169.

Yam T.S., Shah S., Hamilton-Miller J.M., (1997). Microbiological activity of whole and fractionated crude extracts of tea (Camellia sinensis), and of tea components. *FEMS Microbiol Lett.*, **152**(1), 169-74.

Yoshikawa M., Morikawa T., Yamamoto K., Kato Y., Nagatomo A., Matsuda H., (2005). Floratheasaponins A−C, Acylated Oleanane-Type Triterpene Oligoglycosides with Anti-hyperlipidemic Activities from Flowers of the Tea Plant (*Camellia sinensis*). *J. Nat. Prod.*, **68** (9), 1360–1365.

Yoshikawa M., Wang T., Sugimoto S., Nakamura S., Nagatomo A., Matsuda H., Harima S., (2008). Gastroprotective and hypoglycemic effects of floratheasaponins: Functional saponins in tea flower (flower buds of *Camellia sinensis*). *Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan*, 128(1), 141-151.

Zu, Z.F., Kong, L.D. and Chan, Y. (2002). Antidepressant activity of aqueous extracts of *Curcuma longa* in mice. *J. Ethanopharmacol*., **83**, 161-165; *MAPA.* (2003) **25**, 1621.